

BIG MAJORITY

MCKINLEY MAY HAVE 302 VOTES IN THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Vice Chairman Payne's Latest Forecast of the Result of the Presidential Election.

HE CONCEDES MR. BRYAN 112

AND SAYS HE HAS A CHANCE OF SECURING THIRTY-THREE MORE.

Nebraska, Kentucky and West Virginia Placed in the Republican Column by Mr. Payne.

WALTER WELLMAN'S ESTIMATE

HE IS CONFIDENT MCKINLEY WILL GET 273 ELECTORAL VOTES.

And Asserts the Number May Exceed 300—Republican Popular Plurality Placed at 222,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—"McKinley and Roosevelt," said Vice Chairman Payne, of the Republican national committee, "will carry every State north of the Potomac river, including Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, every State east of the Missouri river, including Kansas, Nebraska and both Dakotas, the three Pacific coast States and Wyoming. Bryan and Stevenson are sure of nothing but the South, leaving out Kentucky, Maryland and West Virginia. Missouri, Colorado and Montana are doubtful, but the chances favor their going Democratic. Utah, Nevada and Idaho are in doubt and the chances of carrying or losing them are even."

Mr. Payne's claim gives a tabulated electoral vote forecast as follows:

—Sure for McKinley—
California 9
New Jersey 10
Connecticut 5
Delaware 3
Illinois 12
Indiana 11
Iowa 7
Kansas 6
Kentucky 4
Maine 4
Maryland 4
Massachusetts 11
Michigan 12
Minnesota 12
Mississippi 7
Nebraska 6
New Hampshire 4
New York 32
North Carolina 7
Ohio 21
Oregon 3
Pennsylvania 23
Rhode Island 4
South Carolina 7
South Dakota 3
Tennessee 6
Texas 10
Vermont 3
Virginia 12
Washington 3
West Virginia 5
Wisconsin 6
Wyoming 3
Total 302

—Sure for Bryan—
Alabama 9
Arkansas 7
Florida 9
Georgia 6
Louisiana 8
Maine 4
Mississippi 7
North Carolina 7
South Carolina 7
Texas 10
Virginia 12
Washington 3
West Virginia 5
Wisconsin 6
Wyoming 3
Total 112

—In Doubt But Favoring Bryan—
Colorado 3
Montana 3
Missouri 9
Total 15

—In Doubt—Chances Even—
Idaho 3
Nevada 3
Utah 3
Total 9

ANOTHER ESTIMATE.

It Gives McKinley 273 Votes Sure, with a Probability of 284.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Walter Wellman, telegraphing to the Times-Herald from New York, says: McKinley and Roosevelt will carry the country a week from next Tuesday. Their electoral vote will surely be 273, or two more than McKinley had in 1896. It probably will be 284, or thirteen more than in 1896. It may rise above 300. McKinley's majority of the popular vote will probably be about 220,000 against 600,000 four years ago.

The Republicans will elect a majority of all the members of the House of Representatives, the number of Republican representatives being estimated at 190, against 185 elected to the present House and 206 elected in 1896; 129 are needed to control the legislation.

In but few of the actually contested States are the pluralities for either party likely to be as large as four years ago. Bryan's big pluralities in the West will be cut down or reversed; McKinley will lose heavily from the tidal wave figures of 1896 in the East and to a lesser extent in the middle West.

Of all the States carried by McKinley four years ago he is likely to lose none except Kentucky, and there the chances are regarded as about even. Maryland is in some doubt, with the odds in McKinley's favor.

Of the States which Bryan carried four years ago McKinley will now get Kansas, Washington, South Dakota and Wyoming, probably Utah, and possibly Nebraska and Idaho.

The conclusions are based upon a great mass of information gathered from party managers and workers, much of it in confidence. The truth only has been sought, regardless of what its purport might be. Earlier in this campaign the writer was doubtful of Republican success. Just after the two national conventions he thought Bryan had an even chance to win. He has been forced by overwhelming evidence to the conclusion that Bryan is now hopelessly beaten.

It is often said that the politicians, men who make wagers, newspaper investigators, do not know anything about such a situation as we now have in the country; that they can only guess, and may guess wrong. Admitting the great difficulty of intelligently forecasting the way in which 15,000,000 men will vote, it does not follow that we who seek only the truth must necessarily grope in the dark. There are many ways in which the trend of public opinion can be gauged and the men who are skilled in the work rarely make serious mistakes.

In 1892 the writer had no doubt of the success of Cleveland. In 1896 he predicted that every State northeast of the Missouri river and in addition thereto the border States of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky, would vote for McKinley. Now and then there is a campaign in which signs fail and surprises follow, but neither 1892 nor 1896 was of this character, and there is no reason to believe that 1900 is. Should Bryan win now it would be the greatest political surprise of the century.

OUTLOOK IN INDIANA.

In regard to Indiana Mr. Wellman says: "Indiana is no longer regarded by the Republican managers as doubtful. The Democratic managers hope to carry it, but have no confidence. Six weeks ago Daniel

Ransdell, one of the shrewdest politicians of Indiana, reported to the national committee that the attitude was in danger. Three weeks ago he reported that the chances were about even. Now he says Indiana is safe for McKinley, and that the plurality will be about 15,000. Two weeks ago Mayor Taggart came here to see Croker. He said Indiana was hanging in the balance. If Croker would raise \$50,000 for him he believed he could carry the State for Bryan. Croker replied that he had troubles enough at home, and Mr. Taggart went back to Indianapolis empty-handed. From that day to this the Democrats have had no real hope of Indiana. Chairman Jones has been appealed to for financial help; he says he has no funds. Eastern Democrats say the Democratic national committee is "busted," and they blame Senator Jones for it, though doubtless he has done the best he could. In 1892, the high-tide Democratic year, 7,000 was the best the Democrats could do for Cleveland, though they had everything in their favor and ample funds. That year they carried the cities for the counties in which cities are situated by 4,000, and the country counties by 3,000. In 1896 the Republicans carried the city counties by 20,000, and lost the agricultural counties by 2,000. But in 1898 the farmers were coming around to the Republican party again, and though the Republicans carried the city counties by only 13,000, the country gave them 4,500. This year precisely the same thing is going on—Republican losses in the cities, Republican gains in the country. If the Republicans lose all their plurality of 13,500 in the city counties this year the country districts are likely to save the State by about 8,000 plurality. I have a great deal of information from both sides as to Indiana, and my judgment is that McKinley will get about 12,000 plurality."

FORECAST TABLE.
Mr. Wellman submits the following forecast, saying it is based on information secured by him.

(CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

THIS IS MCKINLEYISM

FIGURES WHICH BRYANITES MIGHT EXAMINE WITH PROFIT.

What Manufacturers Are Doing Under the Administration of the "Advantage Agent of Prosperity."

INCREASE OF EIGHTY PER CENT.

IN EXPORTATION OF FINISHED PRODUCTS IN LAST FOUR YEARS.

While Importation of Raw Material, Not Produced at Home, Has Increased Fifty Per Cent.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The manufacturers of the United States are rapidly increasing their share of the foreign commerce of the country. Nearly one-half of the imports are now for their use, and more than one-third of the exports are their products. Their importations during the nine months ending with September, 1900, amounted to \$281,000,000, a daily average of over a million dollars, while their exports of finished manufactures in the same time amounted to \$338,000,000, a daily average of more than a million and a quarter dollars. Never before in the history of the country have the manufacturers imported so much material for use in manufacturing or exported so much of finished manufactures. In the corresponding nine months of last year the importations of manufacturers' material amounted to \$222,000,000, or \$59,000,000 less than in the nine months just ended, and the exports of manufacturers amounted to \$277,000,000, or \$61,000,000 less than in the corresponding months of this year. In the nine months of 1896, ending with September, the importations of manufacturers' materials amounted to \$183,000,000, as against \$331,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1900, and the exports of manufacturers amounted to \$181,000,000, as against \$338,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1900. Thus the manufacturers during the four years have increased their importation of materials for use in manufacturing more than 50 per cent, and increased their exportation of finished manufactures more than 80 per cent. Manufacturers' materials a decade ago formed but 33 per cent. of the total importations; now they form over 45 per cent. of the total imports; while finished manufactures, which a decade ago formed but 18 per cent. of the exports, now form over 33 per cent. of the exports.

The following table shows the importations of manufacturers' materials and the exports of manufactured goods in nine months ending with September in each year from 1886 to 1900:

Nine Months.
Ending Sept. 30.
Imports. Exports.
1886.....\$190,824,580 \$81,101,903
1887.....\$175,784,865 \$84,842,572
1888.....\$182,116,116 \$115,256,286
1889.....\$205,353,797 \$118,809,554
1890.....\$208,807,206 \$126,611,667
1891.....\$219,601,132 \$112,290,024
1892.....\$232,491,726 \$129,598,845
1893.....\$169,201,132 \$133,378,569
1894.....\$238,402,450 \$145,793,534
1895.....\$252,491,726 \$139,598,845
1896.....\$200,510,820 \$112,478,510
1897.....\$193,482,109 \$227,822,045
1898.....\$242,178,074 \$277,802,619
1899.....\$281,575,019 \$338,000,000

NEW LABOR UNION.

Organization Effected by the Post-office Clerks of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Postoffice clerks of Chicago to-day entered the ranks of the trade unionists. The clerks have affiliated themselves with the American Federation of Labor and the new organization will be known as the "Chicago Postoffice Clerks' Union." It is claimed that practically all the 1,000 postoffice employees in Chicago are included in the move. Foremost among the objects for which the new union is to strive is the adoption of the eight-hour work day for letter carriers in Chicago and throughout the country. Another object to be given almost equal prominence will be the working up of an agitation in favor of federal legislation that will fix absolutely the rate of wages for letter carriers and other postoffice employees, taking that matter completely out of the hands of the "promotion boards" and other similar agencies. It is to be a labor union pure and simple, and will direct its efforts solely to the problem of bettering the lot of the rank and file of postoffice employees.

HARKEN TO THE TALKING

SEVERAL SEVERE ENGAGEMENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES RECENTLY.

Bryan's "Patriots" Making a Desperate Effort to Keep Their Cause Alive Till Election Day.

CAPTAIN BEIGLER A HERO

FORMER CORRESPONDENT OF THE JOURNAL SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

Drove Off 400 Bandits, Killing Over Seventy-Five, After a Fight Lasting Two Hours.

GENERAL HALL'S EXPEDITION

GREAT HARDSHIPS SUFFERED BY THE TROOPS AND PORTERS.

Sensational Publication That Is Said to Have Been Inspired by Mr. Bryan's Supporters.

MANILA, Oct. 28.—While scouting near

Luzon a detachment of the Twentieth and Twenty-eighth regiments, under Captain Beigler, were attacked by 400 insurgents, armed with rifles, under the command of a white man whose nationality is not known to the Americans. The insurgents for the most part were intrenched. After an heroic fight Captain Beigler drove off the enemy, killing more than seventy-five. The fight lasted for two hours. Captain Beigler and three privates were slightly wounded and two of the Americans were killed.

An engagement took place Oct. 24 between detachments of the Third Cavalry and the Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry, numbering sixty, and a force of insurgents, including 400 riflemen and 1,000 bolomen. The fighting was desperate. Finally, under pressure of overwhelming numbers, the Americans were compelled to retire on Narvican. Lieutenant George L. Feigler and four privates were killed, nine were wounded and four are missing. Twenty-nine horses were missing. A number of teamsters were captured by the insurgents, but were subsequently released. The enemy's loss is estimated at 150.

A civilian launch towing a barge loaded with merchandise, near Arayat, was attacked by a force of 150 insurgents under David Fagin, a deserter from the Twenty-fourth Infantry. The American troops, on hearing the firing, turned out in force before the boat could be looted and captured. Fagin, who holds the rank of general among the insurgents, has sworn special enmity toward his former company. Of the twenty men he captured a month ago seven have returned. One was killed in a fight, his body being horribly mutilated. Fagin sends messages to his former comrades threatening them with violence if they become his prisoners. It was Fagin's men who captured Lieutenant Frederick W. Alstetter, who is still a prisoner.

General Hall's expedition, with a force of nearly 800 men, through the mountains to Binangonan, Province of Infanta, in pursuit of the insurgent general Calles, although it discovered no trace of the enemy, encountered great hardships on the march. Twenty Chinese porters died, and forty men were sent into hospital. After stationing a garrison of 250 men in Binangonan and visiting Polilla Island, off the coast of Infanta province, General Hall and the rest of his force embarked there on the transport Garonne.

Reports from General Young's district show a daily increase in insurgents there, owing to the fact that recruits are going thither from the towns.

While a detail of the Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry was returning from Bangued on rafts it was fired upon by insurgents, Sergeant Berstalter being killed and two privates wounded.

The Philippine Commission has decided to compile the revised Philippines customs tariff from its own investigations, assisted by the report of the army board. The result will be forwarded to the United States for publication and discussion among those interested in foreign commerce.

When the details appear to be satisfactory and the draft has been approved by the secretary of war the commission will promulgate it here as a law. The measure has taken on a new and international commercial interest, and the course of the commission is heartily commended here.

Archbishop Chapelle, who recently left Manila, accompanied by several friars, for the northern districts, has been warmly welcomed on his arrival at Dagupan. More than two thousand five hundred persons have been baptized.

In view of the protest of the parish against the appointment of a friar as parish priest, Mgr. Chapelle did not attempt to make it.

WARRING FOR BRYAN.

Philippines Trying to Assist the Popocratic Candidate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Further proof that the fighting in the Philippines is continued in the interest of W. J. Bryan and his followers is found in copies of the Philippines Anti Europe, published in Madrid, and just received here. Printed on large type on the first page of the paper, and headed—led, is the following:

"Sensational notice, just received. 'As this number goes to press, we have received an official communication from the assembly of the Philippine government of an important resolution to suspend hostilities without, however, surrendering arms, as soon as the notice is made of the election of Mr. Bryan to the presidency of the United States, in order to this demonstration that the Philippines have never thought to fight against the great North American republic, but only defend themselves from the imperialists; however, if, unfortunately, Mr. McKinley should be re-elected the war will be continued for four years more, or during the period under which he serves again as President, unless he should meanwhile recognize our independence.'"

"O God! does thy justice require that this poor little Filipino land be subjected to another four years of hard trial? Give us then strength to support it, and sufficient shame that we may not cowardly surrender to our powerful enemies."

It is believed here that the publication was inspired by Bryan's supporters in the

belief that it might be helpful in his campaign. In any event this frank statement of the attitude of the Filipino insurgents establishes the close bond of sympathy between them and the Democratic candidate for President.

REPORTER IN A PULPIT.

He Discusses the Ethical Side of the Newspaper Business.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 28.—George F. Grassie, a reporter on the staff of one of the Milwaukee daily newspapers, occupied the pulpit of Plymouth Congregational Church, in which he discussed the "ethical side of the newspaper business, or the philosophy of the press."

Mr. Grassie's sermon was in reply to one delivered by the regular pastor of the church, the Rev. Judson Tittsworth, on "What a Preacher Thinks of a Newspaper." The preacher thought the newspaper was influenced by too much commercial spirit, and thought the time was soon coming when the editor would be guided by a more altruistic spirit, and then the influence of his paper, already great, would be greater.

Mr. Grassie started out by quoting several passages from the Bible, coupling with them the words "Know thyself." In learning to know himself man must learn to know everything which in any way influences his life, the speaker contended, and it was within the province of the newspaper to teach a man to know himself by printing the news and everything that was true news. In brief Mr. Grassie said: "It is the duty of the newspaper to help the average citizen to know himself, to interest him in what is going on about him, to give him just enough religion and just enough badness, just enough religion and just enough atheism, just enough spirituality and just enough pugilism, to keep him interested, and to thus make him know himself and, incidentally, sell the paper."

FRENCH PROGRAMME

POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OUTLINED BY WALDECK-ROUSSEAU.

Statement Made at Toulouse in Anticipation of the Reassembling of the National Parliament.

EXPOSITION WAS A BENEFIT

BECAUSE IT GAVE THE PUBLIC TEMPORARY INTERNAL PEACE.

Position of the Country Abroad Strengthened by Refusal to Abandon Any "of Our Rights."

PARIS, Oct. 29.—M. Waldeck-Rousseau yesterday delivered at Toulouse the anxiously awaited speech outlining the policy and programme of the government in anticipation of the reassembling of Parliament. The occasion was the laying of the cornerstone of the new barracks there.

The premier left Paris on Saturday and arrived at Toulouse yesterday morning. He was received by the mayor, senators and deputies of the department and other officials. The city was greatly excited, and the populace cheered M. Waldeck-Rousseau, although a few dissentient voices were heard. The archbishop of Toulouse and generals of the army corps delivered addresses, assuring the premier, in behalf of the clergy and the army, of respect for him and attachment to the republic.

Replying to the assurances of the generals, M. Waldeck-Rousseau said: "The army awakens too many hopes not to be cherished by the country. We are too jealous of the fate of the republic not to strive to have France not merely follow the progress of other nations, but to outstrip them. We are sure that the army will respond to these efforts by devoting itself entirely to its noble task, and will leave no place in its ranks or divisions which only weaken it."

The laying of the cornerstone took place in the afternoon. M. Waldeck-Rousseau reserved his principal effort for the banquet which followed the ceremony. This was given by the municipality in an ancient Jacobin convent, where the dining hall was decorated with the tri-color. Devoting the principal part of his speech to answering criticisms, he said he had not replied before because the Cabinet had received the widest and clearest mandate, because it was time to act, and not time to talk, and because he and his colleagues looked to the Chamber of Deputies alone for approbation or censure of their conduct. Alluding to the great demonstration of mayors in Paris, which he described as "the most striking consecration any regime has ever received," he said that France had in this way shown how little she was moved by biased accusations against the Ministry.

Referring to the support which the Socialists had given the government, he remarked that the government desired the support of "those who, having served the republic, are better entitled to defend her than given by the minority in an ancient Jacobin convent, where the dining hall was decorated with the tri-color. Devoting the principal part of his speech to answering criticisms, he said he had not replied before because the Cabinet had received the widest and clearest mandate, because it was time to act, and not time to talk, and because he and his colleagues looked to the Chamber of Deputies alone for approbation or censure of their conduct. Alluding to the great demonstration of mayors in Paris, which he described as "the most striking consecration any regime has ever received," he said that France had in this way shown how little she was moved by biased accusations against the Ministry.

Proceeding to sketch the gloomy situation that existed when the Cabinet took office—"with agitation increasing and nationalism engaging in daily battles with the police"—he said that to face the condition of things a sincere concentration of Republicans was brought about, "yet not by conceding to each member of the Cabinet the right of the next month."

Referring to a dispatch from Minneapolis in which it was stated by an employee of the Orinoco Company that a concession conveying the right of that corporation to exploit ten million acres of land in Venezuela had been annulled through the failure of the American legation to protest against hostile action on the part of the Venezuelan government, Mr. Loomis said to-night:

"The official of the Orinoco Company who criticizes the American legation at Caracas is under a misapprehension as to the usages sanctioned by international law and the functions of diplomatic officers. The trouble between the Orinoco Company and the government arises from disputes as to the construction of a contract. There can be no action on the part of the United States legation in contractual claims till a denial of justice in the courts of that country has taken place. This affair of the Orinoco Company has never in any way been brought to the attention of the legation, and when it is properly presented no proper effort will be spared to secure every just and legal advantage for the Orinoco Company. There has never been a time in the history of the United States when the

legitimate interests of Americans abroad were more zealously and effectively watched and guarded than they have been during the last three years."

FOUR CHILDREN DROWNED.

Became Frightened When Their Boat Fouled a Fish Net in the Bay.

PORT CLINTON, O., Oct. 28.—A quadruple drowning occurred near Plaster Bed on Sandusky bay, eight miles east of here, this afternoon. The drowned are: Douglas Stark, aged three; George Stark, aged five; Alfred Stark, aged eight; Henry Stark, aged thirteen. They were the children of William Stark, Mr. Stark and the children went for a boat ride this evening. On returning to shore the boat became fouled in a fish net and the oarsmen could not either force the boat ahead or go back. The children became frightened and, leaning over the side of the small craft, it capsized, resulting in the four deaths by drowning.

Mr. Stark came here from Toledo three weeks ago. He then had a family of a wife and ten children. Last week Harvey, aged four, died, and the week before another child, aged three months, also died.

DROWNED IN LAKE WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 28.—Terry Carr, a son of B. O. Carr and brother of E. M. Carr, of this city, and Clark C. Carr, son of Gen. Clark E. Carr, of Galesburg, Ill., were drowned in Lake Washington to-day while duck hunting, from a canoe.

DOWIEITES DEPORTED.

Two More Disciples of Zion Run Out of Mansfield.

MANSFIELD, O., Oct. 28.—Deacon Kessler and Elder R. N. Bouck, Dowieites, were forcibly deported to-day by the police. Bouck had been here nearly a week and held services. He objected to being put on the train, and had to be dragged out of the station and put aboard.

MANY ARE PERISHING

NATIVES OF THE ALASKAN COAST DYING OF A STRANGE PLAGUE.

Rev. John B. Rene's Account of the Epidemic and Efforts of Missionaries to Relieve Suffering.

SIXTY DEAD AT HOLY CROSS

AND NUMEROUS UNFORTUNATES AT OTHER FARAWAY PLACES.

Over Twenty Million Dollars' Worth of Gold Stopped Received at Seattle This Year.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 28.—A special to the Times from Dawson, Oct. 11, via Tacoma, Oct. 23, says: "Recitals of the suffering of the plague-stricken natives of Siberian and Alaskan coasts and the lower Yukon by travelers who reached Dawson two weeks ago picture these mortals living in awful misery, that may be compared with that of the disease and famine-burdened people of India. Graphic pictures of the sufferings of a small part of the stricken on the lower Yukon, which will serve as a sample of the misery in which these people drag out an existence of affliction on the American continent, is given by the Rev. John B. Rene, in charge of the Catholic missions and churches of Alaska, who has arrived at Dawson en route from the mouth of the Yukon to his headquarters in Juneau. He says: 'The condition of the natives is so miserable that one might say death would be a relief to them. On entering the tent one sees a man, his wife and three or four children and a number of infants and other natives, lying on a thin mat on the damp ground, all prostrated and afflicted by the plague. All are coughing up blood. To aggravate their misery all the sufferers are wet day and night. The disease is a kind of infectious la grippe or complication of influenza, measles and typhoid fever.'"

"A sample of the solemn work performed and of the awful invasion of the death angel and the sorrowing path that he leaves is drawn by Father Rene, when he describes the work performed at the Holy Cross mission by his people. He says: 'By the end of July there were sixty-nine Indians afflicted with the plague at Holy Cross and vicinity. Our Catholic fathers and mothers did all they could to relieve the distress. Father Parodi was busy giving medicine, and another father was employed all day giving spiritual comfort and praying for the welfare of the natives. Father Croto, was engaged in burying the dead. He had six funerals in one day. Sixty died at Holy Cross alone. There were sixty children in the mission at Holy Cross, all of which were more or less afflicted, but good care prevented all but ten in the school from dying. Sister Mary Josephine, of Sacred Heart, who had been suffering from heart disease, overtaxed herself in her mercy work for the natives and died. The government furnished some assistance to the suffering natives, but it was inadequate, and now, with the approach of winter, the prostrated Indians find themselves without their customary rations of food from fishing and the chase, and the closing chapter in the tragedy is the coming of the keen winter.'"

The lower Yukon has lost many natives at various places, but on the Behring sea coast they went by entire villages on the Alaska coast and on the Siberian side. Sheldon Jackson reports that half of the population succumbed.

OVER TWENTY MILLIONS.

Value of Gold Stopped Received at the Seattle Assay Office This Year.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 28.—A total of \$20,166,870 worth of gold dust and bullion has been received at the Seattle assay office during the present year. Following are official figures showing the amount of gold dust and bullion received between Jan. 1 and Oct. 24, 1900: Number of deposits, 6,228; ounces of gold and bullion, 1,243,162.38; total value of same, \$20,166,870. The aggregation of this total, showing the districts the gold comes from, is: Alaska—Cape Nome, \$2,716,475.01; other Alaska points, \$462,893.31. Total Alaska, \$3,179,368.32. British Columbia—Atlin, \$403,148.27; Yu-

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

CASH IS SCARCE

CHINA'S EMPEROR AND DOWAGER EMPRESS SHORT OF MONEY.

Their Agents Trying to Collect Funds in the Southern and Central Provinces.

MORE FOREIGNERS IN PERIL

TEN MISSIONARIES STILL ENDANGERED AT CHEN-TEN-FU.

Eleven Americans and Four Britons Massacred at Pao-Ting-Fu by the Boxers.

TWO MORE HEADS DEMANDED

EXECUTION OF YI AND YING NEIN REQUESTED BY THE ALLIES.

Anglo-German Agreement Reported to Have Been Finally Accepted by France and Russia.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Chinese imbroglio is in a state of stagnation. Shanghai sends renewed rumors that the court from Si-Nan-Fu is sending agents to collect funds in the southern and central provinces. Advice from Pao-Ting-Fu give harrowing accounts of the sufferings of missionaries at the hands of Boxers, and it is reported that ten missionaries are still at Cheng-Ten-Fu.

The correspondent of the Morning Post at Pao-Ting-Fu, writing Oct. 23, says: "The Boxers declare that the provincial treasurer has ordered them to kill all foreigners. He allowed eleven American and four British to be massacred."

Dr. Morrison, writing to the Times from Peking under date of Oct. 26, says: "The foreign ministers, in conference to-day, decided to add the names of Prince Yi and Ying Ning